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EUROPE

Lombard Towns of Italy or the Cities of Ancient Lombardy.

By Egerton R. Williams, Jr. xiv and 590 pp. Map, ill., index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1914. 9½ x 6.

A second edition during the current year of an account of the history, architecture, and art of the towns of Lombardy. It is the last volume of a trilogy begun ten years ago, the preceding volumes being the "Hill-Towns of Italy" and the "Plain-Towns of Italy." It is intended as an aid to tourists who are not content with the brief accounts of "Baedeker," and also to give to those who are not tourists some idea of the beauties of Lombardy. The half-tone reproductions of photographs of Lombard landscapes, churches, paintings and sculptures are unusually fine. The places described are Bergamo, Monza, Saronno, Varese, the towns of the Olona Valley, Pavia, Lodi, Crema, Cremona, Mantua, and its environs. The history of the various places visited is given at length, and the descriptions of the architectural beauties of Lombard churches and works of art are minute and discriminating. In connection with Monza is given the story of the Iron Crown and Napoleon's crowning himself with it. The writer rejects the usual story of Napoleon personally leading the charge over the bridge of Lodi. The facts about Stradivari and his Cremona violins are briefly recorded. There is an extended description of the Certosa Monastery of Pavia and its artistic beauties. About a third of the book is taken up with an account of Mantua, in which the history of the powerful Gonzaga family is related at considerable length. The traditional house and garden of Vergil at Mantua is also noticed.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Rome of the Pilgrims and Martyrs.

A study in the martyrologies, itineraries, syllogæ, and other contemporary documents. By Ethel Ross Barker. xiii and 379 pp. Maps, index. G. H. Doran Co., New York, 1912. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

A popular handbook, aiming to give in a concise, yet complete manner the latest results of archæological research on the earliest documents bearing upon Roman Christianity of the first three centuries. Internal evidence makes it clear that the authoress is a Roman Catholic. She follows in the main the conclusions of the Ballandists Delahaye and De Smedt, of Duchesne, de Rossi, and Marucchi, all convinced Roman Catholics. The name of the Lutheran Harnack is mentioned, but his views are not quoted. It is assumed as beyond doubt that Peter lived and died in Rome. The position taken is that of the Roman Catholic higher critics, who set down the larger part of the miraculous legends of the saints as unhistoric tales of the tenth century. The topography and monuments of Christian Rome are first described; next, the views of the early Roman martyrs and of the pilgrims to their shrines are explained. Then follow briefly, but in detail, an account of the *Liber Pontificalis*, the Roman *Itineraria*, the *Acta Martyrum*, and the *Sylogæ*, or ancient Christian inscriptions. None of the documents described antedate the fourth century, and many are as late as the seventh or eighth century.

DAVID H. BUEL.

The Balkans: Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro.

By William Miller. xix and 476 pp. Map, ill., index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1911. \$1.50. 8 x 5½.

The book is a reprint of the first edition published in 1896. Though not up to date, it fulfils adequately a most desirable purpose. It clears up the perplexities that make it difficult for the general reader to grasp the meaning of Balkan affairs, because he does not understand the underlying influences, some originating many centuries ago, that have been factors in shaping events. It is impossible to understand these matters without some knowledge of Balkan history—so here we have the main features of this history clearly and concisely unfolded. It has much to do with the mutual jealousies of Bulgarian and Serb, the struggle of various races for supremacy in Macedonia, the alternate friendship and enmity of the Russian and the Turk—all of which facts have their root deep down in the past annals of the Balkan lands. Many will

be surprised to learn that there was a time when the Servian and Bulgarian Empires were great powers. The book is to be commended to all who would read intelligently the history that these four states have recently been making.

The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By Abbott P. Usher. (*Harvard Economic Studies*, Vol. 9.) xv and 405 pp. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1913. \$2. 9 x 6½.

This volume should prove of interest primarily to those who are concerned with the history of commerce. This is because the history of the grain trade, as illustrated in the case of France during the period covered by this book, is an important chapter within the broader field of commercial history. As the author points out, the real significance of the grain trade is that it serves to portray some of the first steps in the evolution of methods of marketing. For reasons which cannot be entered into here, the history of France from 1400 to 1710 tends to illustrate better than that of either England or Germany the preliminary stages in this evolution. The author says that the real background in the history of the grain trade was the idea that the experiences of famine years ought to be remedied, and that this could be accomplished, in large part, by a different organization of the market.

The book is a scholarly work, and is based largely upon primary sources, consisting of both manuscripts and documents already printed. A valuable bibliography is appended, which will be helpful to those who may wish to dig deeper into various topics outlined in the successive chapters.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

Germany and Its Evolution in Modern Times. By Henri Lichtenberger. Translated from the French by A. M. Ludovici. 440 pp. Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1913. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

A monograph on the economic, political, religious, and artistic evolution of the present German Empire. The relative importance ascribed to the different aspects of modern Germanic evolution is shown by the amount of space allotted to each. This is as follows: economic evolution, 58 pages; political evolution, 145; religious evolution, 125; artistic evolution, 89. The introduction gives a thoughtful comparison between the mediæval and the modern attitudes of mind and habits of thought. The account of the economic evolution is clear, but somewhat condensed. The most interesting part of the story of the rise and growth of the present empire is that dealing with the events leading up to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the responsibility for that struggle. The account as written from the French standpoint, although striving to be fair, rather favors the French view.

In the religious division of the work, the chapter on the rise, growth, and present standing of the protestant spirit in Germany is the most interesting. This whole section is quite impartial and free from religious bias. The account of the modern science of religion could have been more extended, with benefit to the work. In the artistic portion of the book due prominence is given to Wagner in the field of music. The influence of Nietzsche is shown to have been as important in the artistic realm as it has been prominent in the sphere of philosophy and religion. In conclusion the author ventures to hope that, in the future, Germany will ascend from its own improvement and betterment to the improvement and betterment, even the unification, of Europe and of the human race. Current happenings in Europe hardly incline one to expect the realization of such altruistic hopes.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Studies in Anglo-Jewish History. By the Rev. H. P. Stokes. xii and 303 pp. Map. Jewish Historical Soc., London, 1913. 9 x 6.

The introductory chapters discuss certain general facts upon the relation of the Jews to English social life. Inasmuch as the state papers of the Rolls Office are drawn in Latin and are rarely bilingual, it has taxed the ripe scholarship of Dr. Stokes to correlate the *magister* and *episcopus* of these papers with the official dignities of the Jewish community. Having cleared away some of these difficulties, he devotes the major theme of his work to the study of the Jewry of Cambridge from its beginning to the local expulsion by order of the